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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1858.

ILLINOIS ELECTION

THE STATE TICKET.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Rep.	Dem.
Boone, official)	1701	987
Carroll, official)	1126	
D Davison (official)	2104	1658
Lake, full to	1673	833
Mellory (official)	2327	1077
Ogle, (official)	793	1489
Stephenson, (official)	2116	1443
Winnebago, (official)	2048	434
Total	15376	9302
Majority	5981	

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Cook (official)	10119	8719
DeKalb (official)	1078	615
DeKalb (official)	1078	503
Dupage, (official)	1207	
Grundy, (official)	526	
Lee, (official)	1632	629
Will, (official)	941	
Wilmington, (official)	1700	662
Total	19503	10733
Majority	8770	

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Bureau, (official)	2580	600
Hennepin, (official)	1600	
De Witt, (official)	1028	726
Livingston, (official)	1200	704
Lasalle, (official)	566	
Mercer, (official)	1210	451
Kankakee, (official)	1431	403
Lasalle, (official)	1101	2413
Putnam, (official)	1031	289
Peoria, (official)	3400	1700
Rock Island, (official)	606	396
Vermilion, (official)	1684	1122
Total	16,960	9,404
Majority	7,556	

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fulton, (official)	2576	2009
Henry (official)	1940	
Knox, (official)	2400	
Marshall, (official)	147	
Mercer, (official)	1368	770
Morgan, (official)	1368	2000
Stark, (official)	953	849
Warren, (official)	1954	1400
Warren, (official)	1773	1408
Woodford	1400	530
Total	19304	11496
Majority	7809	

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Adams, (official)	3954	3146
Brown, (official)	374	800
Calhoun,	457	400
Hancock, (official)	1200	1100
Henderson, (official)	1431	1476
Mercer, (official)	1771	1952
Pike, (official)	2307	2411
Schuyler,	1000	800
Total	8515	10257
Majority		1745

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Cass,	500	300
Christian, official)	587	1050
Sherman,	826	1400
Jersey,	414	414
Macoupin, (official)	1020	
Menard (official)	760	871
Morgan, (official)	1700	2000
Montgomery,	500	500
Sangamon,	1200	1200
Scott,	300	300
Shelby, (official)	541	1400
Total	8848	10435
Majority		1587

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Clay, (official)	419	700
Clark, (official)		881
Coles, (official)	1225	1174
Cumberland (official)	421	1120
Clinton, (official)	1431	1476
Douglas, (official)	1000	
Fayette, (official)	600	858
Edgar, (official)		1400
Lawrence, (official)	425	700
Logan, (official)	1300	1200
Macon, (official)	963	1120
Moultrie, (official)	500	600
Marion, (official)	58	
Richland, (official)	500	754
Total	9036	12008
Majority		2972

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Bond,	352	800
Clinton, (official)	1000	1000
Jefferson, (official)	1200	1000
Madison,	2500	2500
Marion, (official)	544	1115
Monroe, (official)	391	1100
Randolph, (official)	975	1105
St. Clair,	2000	2000
Washington, (official)		780
Total	8132	9,884
Majority		1752

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Alexander, (official)	31	308
Edwards, (official)	9	300
Franklin, (official)	9	974
Gallatin,	200	1000
Hamilton, (official)	11	1142
Hardin,	0	1000
Jackson,	86	1036
Johnson, (official)	0	1000
Massac,	0	850
Perry, (official)	0	1000
Pope,	75	877
Pulaski	0	400
Saline, (official)	0	1000
Union,	61	984
Wabash,	0	1000
Wayne,	181	1227
White,	1227	1227
Williamson,	49	1497
Total	2,588	14,970
Majority		12,382
G and totals	99,867	99,929
Republican majority	4,017	

*Not heard from—we give the vote for Governor in 1856

Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

The taunts with which Mr. Douglas saluted Judge Trumbull, when the latter took his seat in the Senate, are well remembered by thousands of our readers in Illinois. They bear in mind the allegation used by him, that Mr. Trumbull was a "minority Senator"; and they have not forgotten his famous proposition to resign, if Trumbull would do the same, and run the race over again. He then had but the fraction of a term to serve out, while Trumbull was fresh from the hands of a majority of the people of the State.

"Is not sauce for the goose sauce for the gander!" Will not the rule which Mr. Douglas laid down for his colleague's observance work well in his own case? He established it and insisted upon its application; and now let him abide by it. He is the "minority" Senator whenever he takes his seat. The people have declared against him plainly and emphatically. Now let him prove by a resignation that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The question is, Will Senator Douglas resign? Will Senator Douglas resign?

Meeting of the Board of Trade.

Yesterday noon, a meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms—Julian S. Rumsey, Esq., President, in the chair; W. W. Mitchell, Esq., Secretary.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Standing Committee on the case of Coe vs. Van Inwagen: when a majority report by Messrs. Stewart & Richards, and a minority report by Geo. M. How, Esq., were read. After some explanations by the parties concerned, the minority report was accepted and the majority report rejected by a vote of the members of the Board.

This case, which has occupied much attention was as follows:—Some time in August last, Messrs. Van Inwagen & Co., bought of W. V. Coe a cargo of prime Canal Corn. The Corn was received on board the propeller Kenosha—Mr. Van Inwagen having employed an inspector and placed him on board to see that the Corn went into the propeller from the warehouse (Munn & Scott's) sound and in good condition. The corn was received by the inspector as sound, paid for by Van Inwagen, and shipped to Buffalo. Before this cargo of corn was sold below, Van Inwagen & Co. purchased another cargo of corn for Mr. Coe, and the same was delivered; but before the latter cargo of corn was paid for, Van Inwagen & Co. received intelligence from Buffalo that the previous cargo, shipped by the prop. Kenosha, had arrived warm, and had to be sold at a loss of about $2,300; upon receipt of which intelligence, he proposed deducting this loss from the price of the second cargo of corn purchased. Hoping to recourse but a law-suit (Van Inwagen having refused to submit the matter to the reference committee of the Board of Trade), Coe submitted to a loss of $1,400; but laid the matter before the Board of Trade, for them to decide whether such an act was in accordance with the principles which govern the Board.

The majority report averred that, as the corn was sold by sample, Coe was responsible for its condition, and that although the inspector did testify to its being sound, still that did not free Coe from the consequences of its proving unsound. The minority report, on the other hand, decided that the inspector was Van Inwagen's agent, and that his receiving the corn as sound, was equivalent to its being received by Van Inwagen & Co.—that had it been unsound it ought to have been rejected while coming out of the warehouse—and that Mr. Van Inwagen, and not Mr. Coe, ought to be responsible for the neglect or omissions of the inspector—and therefore the keeping back of any money from said Coe, was contrary to the principles which govern the Board of Trade in their transactions.

Both reports agreed in exhonerating the warehousemen, Messrs. Munn & Scott, from any blame in the matter;—that there were no grounds for the assumption of collusion between them and the inspector.

After the above matter was disposed of, the following resolution was offered by Geo. M. Wright, Esq.:

Resolved, That in the opinion of certain members of this Board, great irregularities have occurred in the grading of grain, more especially in that known as No. 2 Spring Wheat; and that a Committee consisting of Messrs. Watson, Weller and McChesney be appointed to investigate and report upon the subject on Monday next at 7 P. M.

The above resolution being passed, the Board adjourned till next Monday evening.

Contested Seats.

It is rumored on the streets that the Democracy will contest the seats of Van H. Higgins and S. L. Baker, the Representatives elect from the South District, Chicago. We do not know the ground assumed by the contestants; but we presume the true reason of the threatened action may be found in the fear that the Buchaneers will corrupt the small majority in the body to which Higgins and Baker are elected, and turn their boasted triumph into bitter disappointment. An addition of two to Mr. Douglas' friends in that body, would not be unacceptable. But, use your victory with discretion, gentlemen!

THE CITY.

☞ It rained last evening. And we might have kept the item standing for the past three weeks.

☞ See advertisement of an elegant dwelling on Michigan avenue for sale in another column.

EAST MADISON STREET.—Dwellers on this distressed thoroughfare will be glad to learn that by the action of the City Fathers last evening, the improvements of filling and Mcadamizing have been placed in such hands as to be finished at once.

THE DISCIPLES.—Rev. Dr. Hopson, of Palmyra, Mo., one of the most distinguished and popular orators of the Christian church, is now holding a series of meetings in our city, at the Disciples' (Christian) Church, on Monroe st., between Aberdeen and Racker.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The November trial term of this court will commence next Monday A. M., the 15th inst.

The common law Docket will be taken up on the first day of the term, and the call thereon continued until further notice. We learn that 25 cases will be set for each day.

JOHN G. SAXE.—The execrable weather of Saturday evening did not deprive the poet-lecturer and editor of a good house at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening to listen to his Poem on "*Love*."

At the request of a number of persons who were unable to attend on account of the bad weather, he has consented to read the poem in this city again, on his return, sometime during the winter.

LADIES' FAIR.—A Fair for the benefit of the German Relief and Immigrant Aid Society will take place to-day and to-morrow, the 9th and 10th, at the German House, corner of Wells and Indiana streets. This afternoon, a Concert of Unger's band and some of the singing societies, and in the evening a theatrical performance, tableaux and songs; to-morrow afternoon a Concert, and in the evening a Ball. Tickets for Concert, Theatre, Ball and Fair (whole season), $1; one admittance (except to Ball), 25 cents.

HABEAS CORPUS.—The two brothers Dorland, in jail for alleged swindling of cattle drovers, have been brought before Judge Wilson on a Habeas Corpus, which has been in hearing for two days past. In the meantime the senior Dorland fully evinces his own rascality by keeping away altogether. It is a singular case, and if the two brothers can escape with which they will take with them the last chance of the victims for the recovery of their money.

THE CITY FATHERS "AT HOME."—For the first time, the City Fathers last evening took possession of their new quarters in the apartment at the west end of the third story of the Court House building, just completed for their sole and special use. It will be much more convenient for the use of the Mayor and Aldermen than as heretofore to be elbowed by the Courts and Supervisors, and be regarded as intruders. The new room is well lit, well heated and curtained, when it will be elegant and comfortable and well worthy of the city.

PATENTS AND PATENTEES.—By advertisement of Messrs. Tripp & Hale, Patent Agents, in another column, it will be seen that they constitute a firm who deserve to be consulted by all who are interested in Patent matters. Their relations to the Patent Office Department are such as to make their services of value to all desiring to procure Patents, while all who desire to buy or sell Patents will find them ready, posted and reliable. In one single article of "Patents, the Hodgets & Sweet Portable Fence" for instance, their heavy sales reaching many thousands of dollars in amount, commend not only *its* excellence, but *their* energy. See their advertisement.

INFLAMMABLE CEMETERIES.—A step has been taken in the right direction towards securing forthwith measures for a new cemetery, so located with respect to our city as to be free from the serious objections that each year will, in an increasing degree, exist against interments in our present cemetery, already beginning to be closely surrounded by the homes of our citizens, following the lake shore northward. It is now proposed to locate a new cemetery, at such a distance from our city as shall, in our present as in our future, subserve all sanitary requirements and yet be easy of access by ready communication. The whole matter of selection is in the hands of a committee who will give the whole subject careful attention, and as immediately as is consistent with their duties. Aldermen Wahl, Eozenbacher and Bross are the committee.

BOARD IN A FRENCH FAMILY.—To a married couple wishing to visit Europe, a good opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the French language is offered by Mr. Berteau's advertisement.

FAMILY POWDER MAGAZINES.—From the frequency with which we have recently chronicled accidents from burning fluid, we have almost come to consider the article of burning fluid as a kind of portable powder magazine for family use, and it certainly bids fair to rival, in the number of its victims, the "villainous saltpetre" itself.

We suppose in the case of most of the accidents of this nature that gross carelessness is in some way responsible, but it is paying a high penalty for the ordinary forms of carelessness, the suffering such accidents entail.

The latest instance of the kind occurred on Thursday last, when W. S. Johnston, of the Union House, South Canal street, was badly burned in this way. Being indisposed in the night, he arose and proceeded to fill a fluid lamp. The cover being loose, the burning match set gre to the fluid, which exploded, throwing the blazing liquid over him, burning him and setting fire to the house. Mr. J. quickly seized his bed clothes and smothered the flames, but not until both hands were burned to a blister.

THE MINISTRY AT LARGE.—At the recent annual meeting of the Association for the support of the Ministry at Large the following named gentlemen were chosen as the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Geo. F. Noyes.
Treasurer—Henry Tucker.
Secretary—Chas. A. Gregory.
Managers—W. M. Larrabee, Jonathan Burr, S. C. Higginson, Artemas Carter.

The following resolution, describing and limiting the duties of the Minister at Large, was passed:

WHEREAS, This Association deem its appropriate and especial work to be the guardianship and culture of destitute and neglected children, and that all forms of relief administered under its direction should be subordinate and subsidiary to that object, and are desirous of keeping in view the importance of the thorough and efficient performance of the work it undertakes, and of so limiting it charities as to insure this result, is is *Resolved*, That the Association do hereby direct its Minister to confine his labors in the accomplishment of the following object, to wit:

1. To the collection and care of destitute and neglected children.

2. The furnishing of suitable employment and homes for the same.

3. The establishment of schools for their instruction.

We invite the attention of the public to the above resolution as furnishing a complete answer to all inquiries relative to the duties of Mr. Hadley, and would also state that all the funds of the Ministry at Large go, directly and indirectly, to carry out the objects therein indicated. Moreover, as it is not intended this institution should become a second Relief and Aid Society for the general distribution of alms, Mr. Hadley has the power to act only for the purposes above described.

CHICAGO, NOV. 8, 1858.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—A FLAGMAN KILLED AT A RAILROAD CROSSING.—We regret to learn that a painful and shocking accident occurred at the railroad crossing on State below Twelfth street on Sunday morning last, which has since resulted fatally to the party injured, a flagman at the crossing, an Irishman named Collins. He had flagged a freight train bound in, and as it passed attempted to get on board but fell. Near the whole train passed over both his legs, crushing and mangling them in frightful manner between the knee and hip.

He received the attention of Dr. Graham, and an operation was postponed in hope of a reaction. None took place, the poor fellow expiring on Sunday evening. He leaves a family to mourn his loss.

FIREMEN'S MATTERS.—The members of Metamora Enine Company were out yesterday trying their new engine, at the foot of Dearborn Park.

—At a meeting of Engine Co. No. 7, on Saturday, it was unanimously voted that the thanks of of the Company be tendered to the Chicago Bible Society for their kindness in presenting them with a Bible.

—The Lafayette Hose Company, No. 4 disbanded themselves Saturday night in consequence of their poor accommodations, and the neglect of the City Fathers to provide them with better ones.

REMOVED.—C. N. PIKE, U. S. Marshal, has appointed J. W. Magill Assistant Marshal, vice Gen. Nye, deposed.

The appointment and removal is none of our business, and consequently we have no remarks to make. Mr. Magill is perfectly competent to discharge the duties of his post, and undoubtedly will make a good officer.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following was the traffic for the week ending November 5th, 1858:

Passengers	$25,969 53
Freight and Live Stock	17,566 83
Mails and Sundries	1,554 10
Total	$45,090 46
Corresponding week of last year	38,440 01

THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE LECTURES.—On account of the weather the opening lecture of the course by Prof. Edgerton before the Mechanics' Institute was postponed from last evening until to-night, when it will be delivered at Mechanics' Institute Hall.

LIKE WISE.—Brady, of New York, has certainly achieved what is good and *like-Wise* natural in his unsgnificent photograph of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, the sixth issue of his semi-monthly series of the eminent men of the Republic.

BOARD IN A FRENCH FAMILY.—To a married couple wishing to visit Europe, a good opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the French language is offered by Mr. Berteau's advertisement.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Eds. Press and Tribune:

Our attention has been called to an advertisement of a Fair and Concert, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, the proceeds to be applied for the purpose of "rooting in" a Jesuit Temple on the West Side. This is certainly the most unexceptionable mode taken yet for the purpose of procuring funds for the very questionable objects these men have in view, as the whole thing is a pernicious humbug on the part of the issuing, as the house they propose to "roof in" is built upon a foundation as shaky, as treacherous, and as destitute of constructive truth as their moral and religious principles are of Christian truth and social virtue, and although it is conceded that the Fair and Concert is less objectionable than appeals to credulity and impertinent intrusion to the fire sides of all professing Catholics, resorted to for the purpose of abstracting money to erect the tottering walls of this tortious, twisted and crumbling, and to the Catholic public, very dangerous fabric; yet it is due to the public, and we take this occasion of calling their attention to the necessity of having a competent professional advice, such as can be obtained in this city, at no great cost, and inferior to none in the Union; and for thorough acquaintance with local difficulties superior to any accessible, obtained from architects elsewhere, to avert the probable destruction of life that will ensue if the original jumble called "the plan" be carried out. With the Catholic clergy as a general thing, interference in such matters is quite uncalled for, as all their labors are directed for the sole purpose of advancing the spiritual and temporal welfare of their flock. Quite different with the Jesuits. Their ambition to get property and power into their hands is of such a nature that in many instances they seemed to be endowed with a diabolism in the pursuit of their ends, alike scandalous to Catholicism and annoying to the Bishop of the Diocese that is cursed with their presence.

No doubt many Catholics supposed that the property in the hands of the Jesuits belongs to the church, and that the Bishop can control it. This is not so. Everything in their hands belongs to the Society, and in course of time they generally become insufferable and are invariably expelled by the proper authorities. They will sell their institutions to a Hindoo before they will to Catholics. This they attempted to do in Calcutta a few years since, but eventually disposed of their church and seminary to some Protestant denomination, although the Bishop offered them the same amount of money. Their plans on Catholics may be considered very slight; and a man may be an orthodox Catholic and have a deep conviction that their moral training is vicious, and the entire suppression of the Order be beneficial to the Catholic world.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Council Proceedings.

The Council met last evening in the new Council Chamber; his Honor the Mayor in the Chair. Present, a quorum.

An order was passed providing for the payment of amount due on contract for building Madison street bridge.

Also, for the appropriation of $300 to complete payment for fire engine "Fire King," No. 1.

LANDMARKS.

A most important matter came up in the order passed to the effect that John Von Horn, Alex. Wolcott, Wm. Clogher, Michael McDermott, Asa F. Bradley, S. S. Gragley and J. Bixby, at a time and place hereafter to be designated by the City Surveyor, prepare a plan by which landmarks in this city can be established and preserved.

THE CEMETERY MATTER.

Ald. Wahl, of a special committee, reported in favor of measures looking to the abandonment of the present cemetery for burial purposes, and the selection of another site at a distance from the city limits. An order was passed instructing the Mayor to appoint a committee to report upon the subject at an early day.

POLK STREET.

An order was passed for the macadamizing of Polk street from Clark to State street.

MADISON STREET.

An order was passed authorizing the City Superintendent to make contracts with Messrs. Chapin, Fox, &c., for filling, and William Colby for macadamizing East Madison street from Madison street from Market street to Michigan Avenue, the work to be done forthwith.

LIQUOR INSPECTION.

An order was passed authorizing and instructing the Mayor to appoint one or more Liquor Inspectors to exercise their sworn duties at such times as any parties may desire, at the rate of fee of five cents per cask of barrel, or other receptacle. Such inspection not to be compulsory, but to secure to all who may desire it the service of a sworn and competent official.

SHORTENING RAIL.

An order was passed instructing the discharge of subordinate officers in the service of city not directly and necessarily acquired at this season.

W. H. B. Gray was chosen Deputy Collector.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Col. Henry Smith and J. H. Gray were appointed and confirmed Guardians of the Reform School.

DOG POUND.

George F. Stephens was appointed Dog-Pound Keeper for the South Division; Stephen A. Buel for the North Division; and Julius F. Colburn for the West Division.

ALLEYS PROMOTED.

Certain alleys were promoted to "*Places*," as follows:

"*Paddock Place*"—the alley from Michigan avenue to Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph.

"*Couch Place*"—The alley between Lake and Randolph streets, from State to Market.

"*Court Place*"—The alley eastward from centre of Court square.

"*Calhoun Place*"—The alley between Washington streets, from State to Market.

The Council adjourned at half past nine P. M.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT—HON. GEO. MANIERRE, JUDGE—*Roberts vs. City of Chicago.*—This was an action of trespass on the case brought by Roberts to recover damages suffered by him from the raising of the grade of Madison street, so as to conform to Madison street bridge. The plaintiff owned two brick buildings erected in accordance with the old or low grade. When Madison street bridge was commenced, the city had the whole street approaching that point filled up some six feet above the old grade—thus cutting off access from Wells street to the store. Roberts, feeling injured, brought suit, claiming damages to the amount of $10,000. These facts, however, did not appear in the pleadings.

The declaration was drawn charging the city with "wantonly, maliciously, wrongfully and negligently" causing these streets to be raised and obstructing, &c. The defense consisted on the part of the plaintiff, that these allegations were sufficient to hold the city liable.

The declaration was demurred to on the ground that the averments were in the nature language the pleader undertook to use) only amounted to an allegation that the city had caused the grade to be raised, and no other interference could be drawn therefrom; to do which they had lawful right and authority under the charter. Hence, the case distinctly presented the question—whether the city could be held liable, for damages done to real estate, by raising the grade of a public street or highway. This question was argued by the City Attorney E. Anthony, Esq., for the city, and Messrs. Scott, Goudy and Windett, in behalf of the plaintiff.

The Court held:

1st. That the charter invests the city with exclusive power over the streets, and especially authorizes the Common Council to change the level or grade thereof. The city is also seized in fee of the land and has the power and right to improve a highway by raising or depressing the grade, that other owners of real estate have to improve theirs, and neither is liable at common law for damages to real estate adjoining which may be injuriously affected by such improvements, provided they are made with due care and skill, and unnecessary injury is avoided. That unless the statute itself confers a remedy or gives a right of action against the city for such injuries, they are *damnum absque injuria*.

2d. That no distinction is to be observed between the exercise of the power of changing the grade of a highway and that of permanently obstructing or closing it up either in whole or in part; that to close up or obstruct a road or a street to the permanent deprivation of a free and unobstructed access to real estate fronting thereon, would constitute a taking of property within the meaning of the Constitution; for this right of access is an easement or right of property secured by laws, and a destruction of it would render the land valueless to the owner.

3d. That the Legislature has no power to diminish or destroy this right without compensation. And manifestly a mere change of the grade of a highway does not destroy or permanently obstruct the right; that is left perfect as before to be enjoyed upon a new level as fully and to the same extent as it existed before. The improvement, it is true, is often attended with expense and inconvenience to the adjoining owners of land, but this is true also of those who may sustain similar injuries from the improvements of a neighbor; but in neither case is there an actionable injury.

POLICE MATTERS.

Rather a better attendance in yesterday's Police Court, of small cases chiefly, disposed of in the usual manner:

George Joseph, a drunken brute, was fined $3 and thirty days, for cruelly abusing his wife.

Ann Fisher, kicked her and put the climate to his outrages, by burning her head with a candle.

SINGULAR ARREST OF A JUVENILE DELINQUENT.—A young man named Hayes Henry, who has been latterly engaged in peddling apples about the South Market, was arrested by a police of the Reform School for larceny of a watch from a jeweler. He says he stepped into his shop, and seeing no one in, could not resist the temptation to take it. He subsequently bargained to sell it for $12, but the would-be purchaser wished to get the opinion of a third person as to its value, and singularly enough, took it for that purpose to the very man from whom it had been taken, who at once recognized it, and caused the arrest of the lad.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—A man named John Burns has been arrested charged with stealing a three-dollar bill from one Hugh Gallagher. Both parties were at a dance on North Water street, and at the conclusion of the evening, Gallagher owing ten cents at the bar, wished to get it changed. Burns offered to change the bill, took it and vamosed. He was committed in default of $300 bail, for trial.

HOTEL THIEF IN CUSTODY.—Capt. Bradley arrested yesterday, a man giving his name as John Leopold Kehler, upon suspicion of stealing about one hundred dollars worth of clothing from the Naperville House, kept by Andrew Schall, on Randolph street, on Monday last. Kehler occupied the room where the clothing was hanging, and the day after the theft, vanished.

Upon searching the prisoner, a number of traps were found, consisting of a gold chain and bracelet, some bogus jewelry, shawl pins, a gold pencil, receipts from the Gas Company at Detroit, and several papers which give rise to suspicions against him. No traces of the clothing have been found, but from the suspicious surroundings, and his disconnected stories, he was bound over by Justice Milliken in $500 bonds for further examination.

A SUPPOSED BURGLAR CAUGHT.—On Saturday night Officers Pilgrim and McIntyre arrested a man named Edward More, upon the supposition of being a burglar. He was found in company with another man, in a hay loft attached to the Chicago House, at the corner of Buffalo and 12th streets. A drayman, who went up to get some hay, found them there and attempted to seize them. More struck him on the head with a slung shot, knocking him senseless, and they were found out. Some other parties came to the rescue and held More until the police arrived. Upon searching him, a pair of nippers were found and an instrument for opening locks from the outside. More hails from Missouri, and will be kept for further examination.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

☞ We notice among the many new works on Andrews' counter, "Piney Woods Tavern, or Sam Slick in Texas," which we advise all to purchase. He has No. 3 of Gleason's Ballie Ship. Fizz, Mercantile Weekly, and Novelette for next week, and New York and Boston Dailies of Monday.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The first premiums just awarded by New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois State Fairs, also Chicago Mechanics Institute.

New style Machine, $60.

Prices reduced that so each family may have a good Machine.

Hemmer for felling and turning all widths of hems.

Tension for using ordinary spools.

Geo. R. CUTTENDEN, Agent,
no9-1w 167 and 169 Lake street.

GROVER & BAKER'S new and unequalled Family Sewing Machines for $60, running at great speed, almost without noise,—the perfection in the art—is now for sale at the same price of the old machines of the other reliable companies.

Hemmers have just been received and will be attached.

H. ALEXANDER, Agent,
106 Lake street.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Silk, Cotton and Linen Thread on spools also, Needles and oil, wholesale and retail.

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co., 132 Lake st.
oct26 1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

300 TONS DRIED APPLES, PRIME QUALITY, in store to sell purchasers.
CHICAGO SEWER PIPE, OF OHIO MANUFACTURE.
A large quantity on hand, the only kind yet used by the Chicago Sewerage Contractors.
For sale by
no5-1m ALLEN GURNEE.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 8.—The Overland Mail from San Francisco, with dates to the 11th, has arrived.

The *Alta California* furnishes the following summary of the news since the departure of the steamer.

The first mail from St. Louis reached San Francisco unexpectedly, on the morning of the 10th, twenty-four days out. Arrangements were being made to appropriately celebrate the event.

Telegrams had been received from the summit of the Sierra Nevada.

The steamer Cortez sailed for Victoria on the 9th with only 50 passengers. The steamers were returning daily loaded down with the disheartened from Fraser River.

When the St. Louis overland mail of the 16th Sept. reached San Francisco, the mail via the Isthmus of same date had not arrived.

Oregon dates to the 22d of September, mention a credited rumor that two hostile Indian Chiefs, named Qualchien and Outil, were captured and shot.

A messenger had arrived at Shasta with dispatches from Fort Vancouver for Fort Reading. Though the dispatches would change the destination of the troops *en route* for Oregon, the Washington forces now there will be able to keep the Indians under subjection without additional aid.

The Sacramento *Mercury* publishes a communication revealing the existence of a project to make a filibustering incursion into Sonora.

The total amount of Fraser River gold dust received in the San Francisco mint to Oct. 1s t, was $57,000.

On the 9th a fire broke out in Jamestown, which destroyed twenty-seven houses. Loss $250,000.

Business generally, since the departure of the last steamer, was quiet, but the demand from the country was full.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 8.—The Utah correspondent of the *Republican* gives an account of the outrages committed on the person of Mr. Marker and daughter, nine years since, by two Indians at Syaniah Fork.

Later from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 8.—The steamer Gen. Rusk, which arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., brings later information from Northern Mexico.

Gen. Vidaurri issued a proclamation, calling on several merchants along the frontier to pay the sums annexed to their names, amounting to $150,000, or to remove with their goods from the country, although the goods has paid him duties. He says, "I will give no explanation, and wish no questions asked, but enforce it on you." He ordered his officers to see this carried.

Many American and foreign merchants were preparing to remove, when he revoked the decree, and left for parts unknown.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 27th ult., endeavors to show that the Liberal cause is not so desperate as is represented. It says that Vidaurri's men were captured and massacred by Miramon.

The *Bulletin* of the 16th says that Vidaurri had resigned the command in chief of the northern forces in favor of Col. Saragoz, who had begun an active reorganization of the forces, and had already equipped a force of more than 2,000 men.

A forced loan and voluntary contribution had been commenced at Monterey, by which it is thought that ample means would be raised to make a new effort against Miramon.

The *Bulletin* says that Vidaurri's resignation was caused by treachery in his own camp, his game having been spiked previous to the recent battle, to which his defeat is attributed. The Reactionists were committing depredations and burning Bibondas.

At last accounts Blanco and other Generals were threatening San Luis, and a battle was anticipated there soon.

Piccolomini—The Staten Island Rioters —The Broadway Murder, &c.

NEW YORK, NOV. 8.—The Piccolomini excitement continues unabated. There is another crushing house at the Academy to-night, and eight thousand tickets were disposed of this forenoon, within two hours after the office opened. Many were obtained by speculators and retold at exorbitant prices.

The members of the Castleton, Staten Island, Board of Health, five in number, have been arrested and held to bail for having refused to pass a resolution declaring the Quarantine a nuisance, and calling on the people to abate it. The amount of bail demanded was $2,000 for each member. A complaint has also been entered before the Board of Supervisors of the County of Richmond, by the Board of Emigration, demanding the removal of the nuisance, on account of the annoyance and danger arising from the Quarantine outrages. Ray Tompkins, held for examination on charges of riot and arson in the matter of the Quarantine outrages, has been discharged.

Robert Willis, late Broad waysgambler was committed to prison to-day on a charge of murder, made against him recently by a man named Hall. There is no clue yet to the name of the person murdered. Wm. Bastedo, counsel for Willis, got out a writ of habeas corpus and brought the prisoner this afternoon before Judge Russell who immediate'y discharged him.

Two murderers, Thos. Munroe and James McCormick, both sentenced to be hung on the 10th of December, escaped from Sing Sing prison on Saturday night, and have not yet been captured.

A private dispatch from New Orleans says that on the 5th inst., the yellow fever had entirely subsided at Galveston.

What Fillibuster Walker Wants.

NEW YORK, NOV. 8.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says Gen. Walker's object at Washington is to induce President Buchanan to withdraw his Proclamation, or at least to modify it. Should he fail in this object he will, he says, disregard the Proclamation, and sail immediately for Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 8.—Gen. Walker's visit here is not directly with the Government. It is in part to ascertain the extent of the proposed British interference. He is satisfied there will be no hindrance to lawful emigration to Nicaragua, and denies the truth of the statement that there has been any sale of bonds or of the transit route; hence he declares that part of the President's Proclamation must have been founded on incorrect information, and further, that the passengers leaving Mobile are expected to pay their own expenses and act upon their own responsibility. The immigration is under the auspices of the Southern Emigration Company, which has been in existence six months, and which has branches in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. There is no clashing of interests between it and the Canal Co.

Gen. Walker will probably leave for Mobile to-morrow, though it is not certain that he will go out with the first party to Nicaragua.

Arrival of the Overland Salt Lake Mail.

[Per U. S. Express to Booneville.]

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 4.—The Utah Mail arrived on Sunday. Heavy snow storms are reported at Dear Creek and roads almost impassable.

The mail was packed on mules from Big Blue river, the stream being too high to ford.

The rain storms which prevailed throughout that section for the past two weeks, extended 18 to 85 miles west of Ft. Kearney.

The passengers being left behind, no summary was furnished from Salt Lake City.

Gov. Cumming demanded the surrender of the other murderer, Hiram Indian Hart. He was refused, and then a requisition was then made upon General Johnson, and a detachment of men proceeded to the scene of the outrage, and effected the delivery of the culprits, who were sent to Salt Lake City, and placed in custody of the U. S. Marshal.

An Indian was unintentionally killed, which may lead to further disturbances, in view of which a posse of military was stationed at Spanish Fork for the protection of the inhabitants.

The District Court had adjourned to the first Monday in November.

Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following officers have been ordered to sail from Aspinwall on the 20th inst., to relieve those of the St. Mary's now at Panama—Lieuts. Moore, Wells and Phelps, Surgeon Mason, and Assistant Surgeon Magee, and Purser Ritchee. It is said that the list of Lieutenants have now been examined, every officer of that rank having been assigned some duty.

Cattle Train off the Track.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8.—A cattle train on the Grand Trunk Railroad ran off the track near Gloucester to day, killing Mr. Hazleton, the engineer, and slaughtering a number of cattle.

A Slave Trader Arrested.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Capt. Dobson, late master of the brig Isla de Cuba, which recently arrived here in charge of the mate, arrived at New Bedford, and was arrested immediately and brought to this city for examination, on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

Death of a Missionary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Frederick Crowe, missionary, who was recently banished from San Salvador for distributing the Bible there, died on Saturday in this city, from sickness caused by exposure and sufferings in that country.

Murder in a Concert Saloon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A young man named Wm. R. Tomkins was killed on Saturday evening in an affray in a Broadway concert saloon, kept by Rogers, Fox & Wadsworth.

Last evening, while the performances were going on in the same saloon, the police made a descent upon it, arresting all the proprietors and about one hundred persons composing the audience.

A Crew Firing their own Ship.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The ship Cornelia Lawrence, burned in Mobile Bay, was supposed to have been burned by her crew. Only a small portion of her cargo was saved.

Deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday were twenty-three.

Yellow Fever in Charleston

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6.—Deaths from yellow fever in the city for the week ending to-day are 16.

The Yellow Fever in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A private letter from Galveston, Texas, dated October 29th, states that the yellow fever was making fearful ravages in that city. Six physicians had died. The writer advises absentees not to return until the first of December. There has been no frost, and with a change to warm weather the fatality increased.

Guns for Douglas

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1858.

Republicanism in Illinois.

One thing is demonstrated. A band to band fight in which all the advantages were on the side of the Democracy—in which, from the nature of the case, all our party strength could not be enlisted—in which the leader of the Democracy, man of great courage coolness and adroitness, approached so near Republican opinions on the vital question of the campaign, that we could not hit him without wounding our friends—in which the last man of the Democracy was heartily enlisted,—it is demonstrated that Illinois is a Republican State.

We have a majority of the popular vote and, if not a well organized, a compact, reliable, earnest and united party! We have the ground work of future triumphs; and instead of discouragements, abundant reasons for rejoicings. The success of Mr. Douglas, achieved, our readers well know how, and under what Apportionment Law, may dampen the courage and abate the enthusiasm of our more sanguine friends; but when the shock of the defeat is over and they see, as we do now, that the future of Republican principles in Illinois is assured—that those principles must hereafter, as they are better understood, commend themselves more and more forcibly to popular regard, until they become the settled policy of the State, all reason for depression will be removed. When the great contest of 1860 comes—when the battle between Free Labor and Slavery is fought out at the polls to a decisive issue—we shall find that Illinois will answer the trumpet call, with her courage made more invincible by the late disappointment of her hopes. We have no fear—not the slightest apprehension—of the future of the party here. The men, who, in 1856, came out of the then existing organizations and helped us to elect BISSELL and the State Ticket, are with us still. They voted for Miller and Bateman on Tuesday last; they have proved no fair weather soldiers or guerrillas—to-day for us and to-morrow against us; but regulars in the service, who will march out and do battle whenever, and on whatever field, the enemy may appear. We may depend upon them, whatever, short of openly embracing Republican principles, the Democracy may do, in all future fights. With them, though in some counties they are but a handful, we shall not soon know defeat!

Let our friends, who have fallen into the dumps, take courage! When water runs up hill, or when men prefer Slavery to Freedom, Republicanism in Illinois will be in course of ultimate extinction. Until then, we shall have many a victory to make our hearts glad!

Judgment Taken by Confession.

In any Justice's Court or in the Supreme Court of the United States, it could be proven, now that election is over, and all parties have thrown down their "hands," that there has been, on the part of some Eastern Republicans, a conspiracy to defeat their party friends in Illinois, and thereby put Mr. Douglas in the Presidential chair. Take their words and conduct before the contest came off—their deprecation of all hearty effort to secure the Senator's overthrow—their support of those who stood precisely as he did in relation to the Republican party—their unneeded and impertinent advice to Illinois, to let him walk over the course—these, coupled with the assertions now made by these same gentlemen that Mr. Douglas' way to the White House, or at least to the post of honor at Charleston, is open, and that nothing can prevent his hitherto disputed ascendancy among his party friends, establish the fact clearly enough that they were working for just that result which has been attained. If not so, how can their anxiety in his behalf before election be explained? Did they not then see, what they now see clearly, that his victory would be not a victory over the Republicans in Illinois alone, but over Republicanism and Republicans everywhere? Did they not see that his defeatin the tremendous struggle just passed would be the death blow to the Democracy of the North? If not, where's the eye-doctor who can improve their sight?

A New Tariff.

It is noticeable among the signs of the times that Senator Hammond of South Carolina, in a late speech at Barnwell Court House, takes high ground against any modification of the Tariff, other than a reduction of the present *ad valorem* rate of duties. With the usual impudence and arrogance of gentlemen of his school of politics, he declares in advance that any change in the direction indicated by half the industrial population of the Republic, will be cause for disunion. An alteration of the scale of duties, would in his opinion, be equivalent to the establishment of despotism, justifying the resistance of the South. Let the Senator carry on!

Trial of Steam Plows.

To-morrow is the day appointed for the trial of Steam Plows at Decatur, Macon county. If our valued correspondent, BROSON MURRAY, Esq., of Ottawa, is not mistaken, there will be three competitors in the field, for each of which a victory is anticipated by its friends. Whatever may be the result to individual inventors or their machines, there can be no doubt that the trial will do much toward demonstrating the practicability and economy of the use of the Steam Plow on our prairies. We are confident of a successful issue. We believe that the time has come in the history of agriculture, in which mechanical art and ingenuity are to play a more important part than ever before; that the slow and clumsy methods of by-gone centuries are to be superseded by the new civilizer, steam; that agricultural labor is to be revolutionized; and the Northwest, with its boundless acres and uniform surface, is to become, within the next twenty years, the centre and chief point of agricultural development in the United States. What the locomotive is to the stage-coach, or the hand-loom to its successor, will the Steam Plow be to all plows that have preceded it. The middle-aged man is now living who will see machines traversing our prairie fields, which will cut and thresh the standing grain in front, plow, seed and harrow the soil beneath, and make all smooth by a roller behind—which will in one day do the work of twenty able-bodied men and half as many two-horse teams—which will compel associations for agricultural pursuits similar to corporations for manufacturing purposes, and which will so far relieve the laborer from his drudgery that the Millennium will hereafter be to him no myth or delusion. And we speak the words of truth and soberness too. Doubtless in the attainment of all the blessings which the Steam Plow will turn up out of the soil, the difficulties, prejudices and ignorance always encountered by innovations, must be met and overcome. The almost entire reconstruction of society, or reorganization of labor, which the extinction of small proprietors will bring about, must be a work of time and of events. But the progress of the invention will not be stayed. The Steam Plow has, we think, become a certainty. It may not be to-day, but it will be next year. It may now disappoint enthusiasts and excite the ridicule of the unbelieving; but the time for the realization of the idea which the invention involves, has come, and the perfection of the instrument cannot be far off.

With these notions of the uses and benefits of the Steam Plow, we need not say that we regard the trial at Decatur as one of the most notable events of the age. It will not excite the furor of the multitudes, or lash whole States into a mad excitement like a political campaign; but the thoughtful and observant will see it in the beginning of a long train of causes which will feed and bless mankind when the contests and ambitions of to day are covered up under the mould of ages. We regret that the trial is to be made under circumstances so unfavorable; but if the draw-backs which must be encountered in a soil so completely drenched with water as all Illinois now is, can be overcome, the triumph will be the more important and decisive. Our correspondent already on the ground—a shrewd and intelligent practical farmer—will take care to give our readers early information of the result.

Which way now, Mr. Douglas?

The political elements making the next Congress will consist of about equal parts of Republicans and simon-pure pro-slavery Democrats, with an assortment of nondescripts (we mean nothing disrespectful, and use the term in its original sense merely) sufficient to turn the scale of power either way. The latter consist of Democrats elected by Republican votes, like Messrs. Haskin and Clarke of New York, Adrian of New Jersey, and Montgomery and Hickman of Pennsylvania—Democrats elected by Democratic votes, yet hostile to the Administration, like the five members from Illinois—and Americans from the Slave States, like Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, and the Maryland members. To these elements of incongruity may be added one or two, perhaps all, of the Missouri members who supported the Lecompton measure of the Administration, and would do so again, but who can hardly be expected to withstand the Douglas infection among the Democracy of the North-West; and again, we have the evidences of a coalition of the Republicans and Anti Lecompton Democrats in Indiana to oust Messrs. Bright and Fitch from the Senate and send Henry S. Lane and an Opposition Democrat to claim the seats which the former hold by a species of political burglary. These are the elements which are about to be thrown together at the National Capitol to seethe and bubble during the winter months now approaching. The Congress elect of course does not come together officially until December, 1859, but the members themselves and hosts of their friends will be there with the opening of the session next month. Of course, with this arrangement, every considerable move will depend upon the motion of Mr. Douglas. With his assistance Kansas can come into the Union or be kept out, slave codes for the Territories can be enacted or not enacted, the African Slave Trade can be revived or kept in *statu quo*, filibusterism can be suppressed or encouraged—in short, slavery propagandism in all its wretchedness and inhumanity can be prosecuted or checked at the bidding of the Senator from Illinois. This person has an uncommon responsibility—a responsibility not merely hedged about with his own conscience and patriotism (for those cssentials of statesmanship we believe have little place in his calculations,) but secured by his prospects for Presidential honors, or what he may deem to be his prospects. He has a perilous rope-walk before him, and we believe his ingenuity will be put to the test before he is three months older. He is now in a position, as every one must see, to be a Republican or a Democrat, and he can make up his decision by a careful estimate of the chances at Washington, or by flipping up a copper before he leaves the Tremont House. We will do him the justice to say that his conduct of the late campaign has been proslavery in the last degree—suited precisely to the atmosphere of Charleston. Yet the whole Republican party east of Indiana is impregnated with the notion that he is with them and against the slave-breeders—a notion based upon a state of facts not to be found on the record, but nevertheless wide spread as the love of liberty itself. Let not Mr. Douglas presume anything, however, on the extent and universality of this impression. The party among whom it has been disseminated is an intelligent party, and as jealous as matrimony for the principles upon which it was instituted.

Therefore Mr. Douglas must cast his lot decisively this winter, either with the Republicans or the pro-slavery Democracy. There is no middle ground. Parties are too well organized to give hope for any stump candidate for the Presidency. A nomination is a condition precedent to an election. The Democracy of Illinois were with Mr. Douglas in the late contest. He was their candidate. Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans, in spite of their own party throughout the Union. The result has shown the party power of our organization to be such that we lacked only three hundred votes, or a change of one hundred and fifty, to have reversed the whole result and driven Mr. Douglas into obscurity. It must not be supposed that the regular ticket is less powerful in Illinois than in New York and New England. On the other hand the Pro-Slavery party is equally powerful within its own cloisters, and the nomination at Charleston will sweep every Southern State except perhaps Maryland.

Then what shall we expect Mr. Douglas to do? A slave code for the Territories will undoubtedly be one of the measures of the fire-eaters next winter. They will introduce it now with the full knowledge that it could not be forced through the Congress elect. It will be a test measure with immense bearings on the Charleston Convention. With him who endorses the Dred Scott decision there is absolutely no argument against a slave code. Senators and Representatives will all laugh to scorn the heresy of nullifying a provision of the Constitution of the United States by indirection. The Richmond *Enquirer*, the prominent Douglas organ in Virginia, insists upon the enactment with strong logical force. Will Mr. Douglas vote for a Federal Slave code, and cast his lot with the negro Democracy for all time—or will he not?

Increase in the Consumption of Sugar.

Few persons, we presume, have any idea of the rapid increase in the use of sugar by the more advanced nations of the world. Statistics now before us show that in France the consumption has doubled during the last thirty years. It has increased more than fifty per cent. in England in the last fifteen years. In the German States embraced in the Zollevereu, it has quadrupled during the same period. The consumption in this country ranks next to that of England, being something more than twenty pounds annually per head, while in the latter it is twenty-four. And it is a remarkable fact that, large as is the consumption in France, twenty millions, or nearly two-thirds of its population, do not use sugar at all.

From 1801 to 1857 the increase in the use of sugar has been enormous in this country. In the former year we imported 21,676 tons; in the latter, 341,765, which, added to 39,000 from Louisiana, made an aggregate consumption of 380,765 tons. The consumption of England in 1801 was 114,542; in 1857, 358,719 tons. In France, the figures are only complete as far back as 1831, in which year its consumption was 91,651 tons; in 1857 it had reached 180,022 tons.

It will be seen from these figures that there is no assignable limit to the demand for sugar in the civilized world. The markets seem to be overstocked just now, but this arises from the fact that the hardness of the times has greatly curtailed the demand. With the return of good times, the demand will soon run up to its old limit, and increase thereafter something faster than the increase of population. France, Germany and Russia are doing what they can in the cultivation of beet-root sugar; but they will always have to import a large portion of what they consume. The great reliance of the world must be upon the cane of the tropics; and even this, without a rapid extension of its cultivation, will not suffice to meet the demand. It therefore behooves the people of the North and of the Northwest to develope to its utmost capacity the saccharine value of the Sorghum. We may rest assured that sugar will never be cheaper than it is now without some extraordinary stimulus to its production, and the probability is that it will advance considerably in price in the course of the next six months.

The Tehuantepec Route to California.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th ult. announces the departure on that day of the Quaker City for Minatitlan, as the pioneer steamer on the transit route across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. This route, it is confidently claimed, will shorten by eight days the passage to California, as compared with the Panama route. The steamers on this route are to leave New Orleans on the 13th and 27th of each month. On arriving at Minatitlan, an iron steamer takes the mails and passengers up the Coatzocoalcos to Suchil, eighty-seven miles, from which point the trip is made by stages overland, a distance of 112 miles, to Ventosa, on the Pacific.

☞ An acre and three-fourths of land, planted to sorghum, near Cincinnati, yields 440 gallons of syrup, and the proprietor expects to realize over $100 per acre.

☞ The City Council of Richmond (Va.) have determined to organize a paid fire department.

Personal and Political.

O. B. Matteson, of corruption notoriety, was challenged at the polls of the ward where he resides in Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday, and his vote was refused. The ground of challenge was that he had a wager pending on the result of the election. The challenge was insisted upon, and he did not vote.

☞ It is rumored that a new Douglas paper is to be started at Washington; whereupon a contemporary remarks: "There is no surer way to kill a candidate for the Presidency. More politicians die of organs than of any other disease, except, possibly, the *flux verborum*. If Mr. Douglas intends to run in 1860 he would do well to dissuade his friends from pushing him."

—The defeated party in Boston does not bear the drubbing it received at the late election with the best grace possible, if we may judge from the following *jeu d'esprit* in the *Post*:

"Good morning, ——, how do you feel?" asked Jenkins of one of our badly defeated Democratic candidates, as he met him near the head of State street, just after breakfast yesterday morning. "Feel!" replied —— very feelingly, "feel! Why, I feel just as I suppose Lazarus did when he was licked by the dogs!"

—In distributing the offices at his disposal Mr. Buchanan has not forgotten his supporters in his own State. He has appointed from Pennsylvania, the Ministers to England, Peru, China, Austria, Ecuador and Naples; Secretaries of Legation for England and Chili; Assistant do. for England, and 17 Consuls. The total annual salary of these gentlemen is $101,975. It is a handsome compliment to each one of the fire-eaters who shouted himself hoarse in 1856 "to exterminate every man tainted with abolitionism or freesoilism;" to have "no qualms of conscience in regard to violating either State or national laws;" to "neither give or take quarter from the d—d rascals"—has settled up his affairs, and taken his final departure from the State of Missouri. He has gone to Memphis, Tenn., with the view of practising out there. A St. Joseph paper, in noticing his departure says:

"General Stringfellow is a man of eminent abilities, and perhaps was the ablest, certainly one of the ablest members of the bar of this city and North-west Missouri, if not of the State. *He is a true Southern gentleman* by birth and education, and possesses all of the frankness, chivalry and hospitality of a Virginia gentleman of the old school."

In this tone many of the newspapers of Missouri speak of these men; but all who are familiar with affairs there, are aware of a strong undercurrent in the public feeling, which condemns them in the most unqualified manner. It is a fact beyond contradiction, that a vast majority of the people of Missouri do most heartily the action of the fire-eaters, who in 1855-6 inaugurated the border troubles, by instigating the excitable, the ignorant and the timid to come over and wage the bloody war from the settlers of Kansas. The national Democracy of Missouri have never dared make that question an issue in any election since. Had they done so, even indirectly, by nominating for State officers men prominent in the border troubles, they would have been overwhelmingly rebuked. In traveling more than a thousand miles through Missouri, I have never found a single man who faithfully defended those invasions. Some thought them palliated, and perhaps justified, by the action of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, which had (or pretended to have) designs on Kansas, but the prevailing sentiment expressed to me was: "it was all wrong—disgraceful to our State and nation. These disturbances would never have occurred but for a few demagogues on both sides; and if Atchison, Stringfellow, Lane and Robinson had all been hanged, as they deserved, peace would have been restored much earlier."

The General, be it known, is an enthusiastic admirer of the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. But his brother, the Doctor, (J. H. Stringfellow, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the bogus Legislature of '55,) has relapsed from his "native" faith. He still styles himself a Douglas Democrat, and is quite severe in his denunciation of the President, and declares that if his prime object had been to destroy the Democratic party he could not have chosen a better course. The General, in turn, is quite indignant at the backsliding of the Doctor, and denounces him as a Black Republican!

What the Washington Union says about the Elections.

[From the Washington Union, Nov. 5.]

We have published pretty full reports of the elections of Tuesday last. Our readers will have learned from them that the general result that the Democratic Party has sustained important losses in all the States where the elections have been held, except only in the State in which its leaders have been most active in an attempt to and in violation of its faith and principles. With a few exceptions, the party has been beaten wherever its factious, unrelenting gambler did not endorse the action of the Black Republican Party in Kansas last winter, and condemn that of the good and true Democrats in that body.

If the Democratic Party is defeated in Illinois, it has been at its own expense, in consideration of joining in the Black Republican clamor against the Kansas fraud and bogus swindle." It is a triumph barren and ignominious; it is a triumph over which the Black Republicans have reason to exult more than the good and true Democrats. The defeat of the party in Illinois on the great slavery question, in the canvass just ended, differs but little from the Buffalo platform of 1856. It was not a joining tenet of the Buffalo platform that Congress might prohibit slavery in the Territories and debar from these common possessions of all the States the property of half the Union. It is the leading tenet of the Illinois platform that the subordinate agent of Congress, the Territorial Legislature, may do this thing in the manner most becoming an underling and tool, by indirection, bad faith and perjury.

We repeat that a victory, won upon a charge of fraud and disloyalty or principle, against the Democracy—a victory won upon a platform of doctrines differing but a shade from the odious platform of Buffalo, is not a victory over which we can rejoice, or from which we can expect any advantage or honor to the great party in whose service we labor.

It is also notorious in Illinois that an anti-Lincoln majority in the Legislature just elected is not *per se* a Douglas majority. In a letter from a correspondent who has just traversed the whole State, written to the Union, the day before the election, he sets forth the true state of the case: "I have just returned from a trip through the State. I find that there are heads of good Democrats who will vote for Douglas candidates to beat Lincoln, although they have no confidence in the 'Little Giant.' The election returns will not, therefore, give a very good indication of his strength. It was the impression among leading Democrats at Springfield that Douglas will run ahead of the ticket in instances, be returned, even though his friends be in apparent majority in the Legislature. They believe that among them will be found a sufficient number of members to vote for a anti-Lincoln who will refuse to vote for Douglas, and thus prevent the election of either."

The returns we have received from us are not sufficiently definite or positive to admit of an accurate and certain estimate of the complexion of the next House of Representatives. There is no doubt that the House is lost by large odds, if we count as of the party only those who support the national platform, and indorse the action of Congress last Winter on the Kansas question. The only doubt seems to be, whether there is a majority over the Black Republicans and the Americans who act with them, counting with the Democrat those who denounce its action last Winter, and join in the slow and sure process of building up a single man who will be supported by the Illinois party.

Illustrations of the "Breakfast-Table."

We have received in advance of the volume itself the designs which are to illustrate the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," when his inimitable gossip shall have attained to the dignity of formal publication, which it will do on the 15th inst. "The Schoolmistress," with her sweet expression and trim attire; the bedizened and vulgar looking "Landlady's Daughters;" the "Old Gentleman Opposite;" "Our Ben Franklin;" "the Young Fellow called John; and "the Deacon," looking admiringly at a model of his "one hoss shay," are conceived with great spirit. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, are the publishers.

Railway Matters.

LEASING RAILWAYS.—The *Railway Journal* of the 6th says:

We understand that propositions have been made for leasing several of the non-dividend railways to private parties. The propositions are, to hold the property unencumbered upon the gross cost of the works for a series of years, say ten or fifteen years, the lessees giving bonds to restore the roads and rolling stock back to the company at the expiration of the lease in as good order and condition as they were at the commencement of the lease. We learn that James C. Clarke, Esq., General Superintendent of the Illinois Central, has made a proposition to lease the Ohio Central Road, with what success as yet we have not learned. The Ohio Central has run a great majority of cases this leasing business will work favorably to all concerned. Under private management the business will be far more economically managed.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILWAY—LIST OF OFFICERS.—This road passed into the hands of Bondholders, October 8th, 1858. The following is a list of the officers of the Company. Trustee, D. D. Williamson, New York; Manager, Hon. D. A. Noble, New Albany, Ind.; Superintendent, R. E. Ricker, New Albany, Ind.; General Agent, William Foster, Lafayette, Ind.

The line of this Company is 288 1-3 miles long, extending from New Albany to Michigan City, Indiana, connecting the Ohio River with Lake Michigan. The route is a very direct one between the Western cities and Central and Southern Indiana and the South West. The new time table of the Company will be observed in our advertising columns. Connections are promptly made with numerous other railway lines to various parts of the country, and the road may be otherwise relied upon.

SELECTION OF LANDS.—The General Land Office is engaged in adjusting the lands along the route of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, selecting United States lands from those of said railroad and private lands.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company have determined to build at Cairo City forthwith a good substantial Depot and one which will be an ornament to the city. The building will be of stone and iron, 250 feet in length, and thirty wide; one end to be two stories high, surmounted by a tower. The site is fixed upon the river side of the main track, opposite the ground occupied by the burned depot. A portion of the materials are upon the ground, and the contractor has already commenced operations upon the foundation.

—We learn from the Toledo *Blade* that the new freight depot of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad has been commenced at that place. It is to be of brick 600 feet long and 80 feet wide. Such mammoth additions are occasionally made to the middle grounds, at Toledo, that in fact a city by itself is fast growing up on these grounds.

Funeral of the Archduchess Margaret of Austria—The Remains Distributed among the Bishops.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* translates the following curious details from a German private letter recently received from Vienna:

"The Hapsburgers [the reigning-house of Austria] while living must be reverenced—when dead they must be worshipped. As a proof of this let me relate to you what disposition was made of the dead body of the Archduchess Margaret [whose death was sometime since announced]. Archducal dust must not return to dust; and priestly cunning and monarchical tradition call for the enactment in one of the largest and most brilliant capitals of Europe, of a drama only to be performed by barbarians in the dark ages.

"The Saxon Princess Margaret, wife of the Archduke Charles, was laid upon a block and chopped in pieces, in order to send different parts of the body to various parts of the country. The dog process took place in the chapel of the castle, in the presence of the dead woman's husband. Extended upon the red draped black lay the naked, white corpse surrounded by priests chanting in Latin, youths swinging censers, and a number of men armed with choppers, saws and other instruments. First, the head was cut out of the body, inclosed in a golden case, and placed in an urn. It was then sent to Rome to be consecrated by the Pope, after which it was sent to the Loretto chapel, and there exhibited in Vienna. But it was not to rest here. Ten cities claimed the honor of being Homer's birthplace, and six Austrian bishoprics claimed the privilege of possessing all, or a part, of the sainted Margaret's body. The Bishop of Pragse would be content with the arms, the Bishop of Salzburg wished to obtain the head and shoulders, while the Bishop of Lentz anxiously desired to possess the two middle fingers. The Virgin consistory was obliged to decide between the claimants, and the heart was at length forwarded to the common council of Insbruck, in Tyrol accompanied by two autograph letters of the Archduke Charles, one of which was directed to the Chief of the Jesuits, in which the hope was expressed that 'Tyrol, the always faithful,' would 'for all time' be the sole depository of the Archduchess, who was a saint upon earth.'

"But the heart alone been separated from the body, the chopping-up process would soon have been finished; but the church demanded more. Hence the Archduke Charles directed the cutting open of his wife's abdomen, which was done. The intestines were taken out, placed in copper, silver and golden capsules, and sent with an autograph letter to the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where the said intestines were first exhibited upon the altar, and then buried beneath the altar. Hereupon the two middle fingers were severed from the body, and sent with another autograph letter to Dresden. All that remained of the Archduchess was then wrapped in red velvet, and laid in state on a catafalque; and ultimately the sanctified corpse was placed in a coffin and deposited in the imperial tomb."

☞ Thanksgiving in Minnesota is appointed for the 25th.

Whereabouts of Border Ruffian Heroes.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]
LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct. 27, 1858.

The notorious leaders of the pro-slavery invasions and usurpations in Kansas are rapidly "passing away." On our side of the river, a few, like Titus, and his congenial band of cutthroats, who have sought a new field for disturbance in Arizona, are permitted to go unrewarded; but the great majority of the most reckless and guilty, like Emory, G. W. Clark, Sheriff Jones, Jack Henderson, John Calhoun, Whitfield, etc., are enjoying lucrative positions bestowed by Presidents Buchanan.

In Missouri, however, the public men who swore so many "strange oaths," sacrificed so much money and hornflesh, and attended so many Territorial elections, all for the sake of establishing the pet institution of their State in Kansas, are now realizing the ingratitude of Republics. Major Oliver (the minority member of the Kansas Investigating Committee, sent out here by the House of Representatives in 1856,) has just left Missouri in disgust, and gone to one of the States in the far South, to commence a new career there. He is a lawyer of fair ability, but for the last year his star has been on the decline, in consequence of his participation in border-ruffian invasion.

"Dave" Atchison, the very Achilles of the ruffians, neglected and left by the party and by his State and the nation, is permitted, on his plantation in Platte County, to remain in that private life which he is so "eminently fitted to adorn."

And now, within the last few days, it is reported that his old companion in arms, the redoubtable General P. F. Stringfellow—the late Attorney-General of Missouri—the ex-President of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association —the chivalrous gentleman who knocked down and kicked General Reeder when in a state of defenceless position in this city, in June, 1855 —who, soon after the passage of the Nebraska bill, in a speech at St. Joseph, urged his heroes to "exterminate every man tainted with abolitionism or freesoilism;" to have "no qualms of conscience in regard to violating either State or national laws;" to "neither give or take quarter from the d—d rascals"—has settled up his affairs, and taken his final departure from the State of Missouri. He has gone to Memphis, Tenn., with the view of practising out there. A St. Joseph paper, in noticing his departure says:

"General Stringfellow is a man of eminent abilities, and perhaps was the ablest, certainly one of the ablest members of the bar of this city and North-west Missouri, if not of the State. *He is a true Southern gentleman* by birth and education, and possesses all of the frankness, chivalry and hospitality of a Virginia gentleman of the old school."

In this tone many of the newspapers of Missouri speak of these men; but all who are familiar with affairs there, are aware of a strong undercurrent in the public feeling, which condemns them in the most unqualified manner. It is a fact beyond contradiction, that a vast majority of the people of Missouri do most heartily the action of the fire-eaters, who in 1855-6 inaugurated the border troubles, by instigating the excitable, the ignorant and the timid to come over and wage the bloody war from the settlers of Kansas. The national Democracy of Missouri have never dared make that question an issue in any election since. Had they done so, even indirectly, by nominating for State officers men prominent in the border troubles, they would have been overwhelmingly rebuked. In traveling more than a thousand miles through Missouri, I have never found a single man who faithfully defended those invasions. Some thought them palliated, and perhaps justified, by the action of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, which had (or pretended to have) designs on Kansas, but the prevailing sentiment expressed to me was: "it was all wrong—disgraceful to our State and nation. These disturbances would never have occurred but for a few demagogues on both sides; and if Atchison, Stringfellow, Lane and Robinson had all been hanged, as they deserved, peace would have been restored much earlier."

The General, be it known, is an enthusiastic admirer of the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. But his brother, the Doctor, (J. H. Stringfellow, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the bogus Legislature of '55,) has relapsed from his "native" faith. He still styles himself a Douglas Democrat, and is quite severe in his denunciation of the President, and declares that if his prime object had been to destroy the Democratic party he could not have chosen a better course. The General, in turn, is quite indignant at the backsliding of the Doctor, and denounces him as a Black Republican!

Foreign News by the America.

THE WAR IN INDIA—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF THE REBELS.—Bombay letters of September 24, with the details of the late siege of Delhi, &c., are received, but they add little of moment to them. Operations were carried on without flagging against the entrenched rebels.

The Bombay *Times* says the strength of the rebels in Oude and the adjacent districts, is estimated at 70,000 men and 50 guns.

It was said that the columns would be organized at Lucknow to traverse the country in different directions, while the Commander-in-Chief would remain at Lucknow to watch the progress of affairs.

The *Times'* correspondent writes that if any credence is to be attached to the number of Sepoys reported to have been killed, the strength of forty thousand have been killed or executed, and that if to this is added the casualties by sickness, wounds and war, there is probably not more than twenty per cent. of the original Bengal army in existence, not including the disarmed regiments.

It is said there is to be a general amnesty on the proclamation of the Queen's authority.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.—The committee of noblemen for the amelioration of the condition of the serfs, in the government of Wilna, have marked out their plan of emancipation. They do not come up to the recommendation of the Imperial Government, which is that the houses, buildings and gardens occupied by the serfs shall be made their property. On the contrary, they expressly declare that this property cannot be separated from the estates on which it is situated, except by a voluntary, formal sale by the proprietor to the serf. They provide for a fixed rate of tribute to be paid by the serfs for twelve years, and for the establishment of a Bank to aid the peasants to build houses for themselves.

The Cost of the Armies of Europe.

An emigrant French statistician states that the land and naval forces of the European armies number at the present time 3,000,000 sound, picked men, in the prime of their productive strength; the annual outlay required to keep up these armies and the *material* of war amounts to over $450,000,000, not including the value of land or buildings occupied by fortifications, arsenals, hospitals, foundries, schools, etc., moderately estimated at $6,800,000,000, on which, at four per cent. interest, the yearly expense is more than $150,000,000. To this add the value of the labor which these men might productively perform, amounting to more than $150,000,000, and we have an annual war expense paid by European producers of almost $300,000,000.

Schools for American Youth at Rome.

The Propaganda at Rome has addressed a letter to Archbishop Hughes of New York, which says:

The Holy Father has obtained the large and convenient house which a few years ago was occupied by the religious women of the Visitation, with the fine church adjacent, and has granted its use to the Bishops of the United States, that youth chosen by them may be educated here, may be received there and instructed in sound doctrine and the ecclesiastical law.

One of the Washington Gambling Houses.

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1858.

One of the most celebrated and successful operators of this or any other country, was buried in this city on Sunday week. The occasion of his death affords me an opportunity of giving to your readers a sketch of the man and a description of his gaming house. Let it serve as a warning, not as an example.

He had been a resident of Washington some fifteen or twenty years, during which period he amassed great wealth by gambling, or, to use the mild and honest language of the avenue, "he realized an ample fortune out of the successful operations of his house!" His "house" being the most elegant, and his bank the most weighty and substantial in the country, it has been for years the fashionable and fascinating resort of wealthy planters, fast Congressmen, aspiring diplomats and ambitious sportsmen from every part of the world. For many years past he has lived in the most luxurious style, having, like a certain other rich man, "been clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day." In person he was above the medium size, fat and sleek, of pleasing address, and of generous disposition; exhibiting in his general deportment to strangers the characteristics of a well fed, good natured clergyman, rather than those of a ferocious, unrelenting gambler.

His reputation for generosity was widely established. If a college was to be endowed, a church built, or private charities to be dispensed, his was sure to be among the most munificent of the donations. His wife, now a widow, was of good parentage—a woman of rare beauty and accomplishments, possessing social qualities which, combined with the dazzling allurements of wealth, insured her troops of admirers and courtiers. Rolling along the streets in her magnificent equipage, which far exceeds in richness and style that of the President of the United States, or that of any other gentleman in Washington, she looked a very queen—being quite undisturbed by the thought that her presence sent a dagger to scores of hearts whose patrimony—unlawfully obtained—had contributed to her enjoyment in the same proportion that its loss had added to the woes and wretchedness of the beholder.

His "establishment" was upon Pennsylvania avenue, between the National Hotel and the Capitol. Let us approach and look at it.

You enter by a door of variegated stained glass, which, by gas light, reflects all the colors of the rainbow. Ascending a flight of stairs you reach a door, pull the bell, and instantly a small aperture opens, and you are greeted with a pair of red eyes and a double row of ivory, set in black, which nominally belong to Sambo, but which, in fact, are the property of the proprietor. A glance suffices. You have filled Sambo's eye, and are deemed passable. The door is at once opened, and you are ushered into the ante room, the vestibule of hell. This room is not large, but elegantly appointed—the chief attraction being the sideboard, which is of solid marble and white as Diana's breast. Here are spread, in long and glistening order, the decanters of cut glass, sparkling like brilliants, filled with the choicest nectar, and blushing to the very necks with the glowing vintage of the sunny south. But no mortal can visit it and never could be seen from the shore end of the cavernous tunnel—one side rock the other water, and the floor a composition of both—which led thither. And the path to it is now cut off. The road along which one used to grope has fallen away. One can still walk about a yard under the cataract, but then the hardiest and most courageous must pause, no further foothold is afforded, and another step would lead one to an intimate acquaintance with all the mysteries which it is here forbidden us to know. Ere long, doubtless, now that the stratum of soft rock below has fallen and been pounded to clay, the upper mass will fall. And then another step will have been taken in the slow and tedious course in which Niagara has eaten its own way back from Queenstown, and is, if geologists say true, to wear itself away somewhere above Chippewa.

Steam Fire Engine Trial.

Some time since the Common Council empowered Street Commissioner Cooper to have tested the steam engines built for the use of the city, which were to be ready for use before the close of the present year. In accordance with those instructions, Mr. Cooper advertised for proposals to build two steam fire engines, and the contract was eventually awarded to Messrs. Lee & Larned for $19,500. One of the engines has since been completed, and was tried at the Bowling Green yesterday at 3 P. M., in the presence of Street Commissioner Cooper and a number of the active members of the New York Fire Department.

This engine is, in fact, a street locomotive, and propels itself over any ordinary road or street. It ran down through the city from the Novelty Works with great ease yesterday, and was steered through the crowded thoroughfares without any accident transpiring. This is a novelty in the construction of steam fire engines in the country, as in Philadelphia they are dragged to the fire by men, and in Cincinnati by horses. An objection to these engines immediately suggests itself, and that is, that they cannot be brought to a fire quick enough if they have to remain in the house until the steam is raised; but it is the intention of the projectors to keep the steam up constantly, day and night, after it gets into active service.

The result of the trial yesterday was entirely satisfactory to the Street Commissioner. Nozzles of all sizes, from one to two inches, were tried, but as no measurement was made we cannot give the exact force of the jets of water to which the water was thrown. Suffice it to say, that in the opinion of all who saw the trial they could not be did quite as well as the Philadelphia engine did in Wall street. The most extraordinary performance was a stream thrown from the top of a high building near Bowling Green, through a 1½ inch nozzle, which must have shot up at least sixty feet above the pipe-holder. Two streams also reached a great height, probably 150 feet, through pipes with 1¼ inch nozzle. The firemen and members of Engine Company No. 43 attended to the hose pipes, putting on the water and the like, and worked with a will. This company have petitioned the Common Council for a steam fire engine.—*New York Herald, 6th.*

State of Affairs in Kansas.

Never was a country more barren of news than Kansas is at present. We hear regularly from every portion of the Territory, but the same stale report comes to us—"nothing new." Of late, the rain has poured in torrents. The country is flooded, streams impassable, and the bridges swept away. Of course the prairie fires are checked. The grass is high and thick, and many fears were entertained that the fires would cause heavy losses. Comparatively, however, they have been slight. There is danger yet, however, unless farmers use proper caution. The health of Kansas is improving. Money is exceedingly scarce, and, though the crops were fair, we fear the coming winter will see much distress and suffering.

Another good test of crops will make as independent—place Kansas above and beyond the reach of a crushing adversity. This winter will have to be breasted as it may. Economy and industry will bear us through. We must all practice both. Times have been far gloomier than they are now, and we fear nothing from a people who sustained themselves so well and bravely as have the people of Kansas.—*Lawrence Herald of Freedom, 1st.*

Election Advice in New York.

Paxon of the Buffalo *Republic* gave the following advice to his readers on the morning of the election:

BE PREPARED!
DON'T WEAR YOUR BEST CLOTHES!

Patriotism doesn't require the sacrifice of your other clothes for the sake of the Union.

See that the infirm are brought to the polls in one horse wagons. Don't put the beggars on horseback—we need not remind our readers where they will go.

VOTE UNTIL SUNDOWN!
DON'T LOSE A CHANCE!
PUT IN ALL THE VOTES YOU CAN!
GO IT! GO IT!! GO IT!!!

Swear in your votes! If you can't swear your votes in, swear at the inspectors of election. Have a swear at somebody, at all events.

VOTE ALWAYS!

Never mind your dinner or supper, but stay at the polls and vote. When you get well known at one Ward, go to another, but vote manfully and for whom you like, and frequently—we insist frequently.

DRINK CONSIDERABLY!

The more you drink, the better you will feel. Moreover the candidates pay for the liquor. See that there's none left over, therefore.

In conclusion, we would say,

CONTINUE VOTING ALL DAY!!!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The coinage of the United States Mint for the month of October was 41,630 pieces of gold, of the value of $102,070; 2,597,000 pieces of silver of the value of $650,000, and 1,700,000 cents, of the value of 17,000; the total coinage being 5,339,620 pieces, of the value of $769,070. The gold coinage was principally in dollar pieces, and the silver very largely of the smaller denominations of coin—quarters, dimes, half-dimes and three cent pieces. The deposits for the month were $119,540 for gold, and of the silver bullion, including silver purchases, $419,430. Old cents exchanged for new, $1,665. Total deposits for the month, $540,635.

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.—A remarkable exhibition took place at the Hopkinsville (Tenn.) Fair. Ten brothers, named Brown, all mounted on fine gray horses, rode into the amphitheatre, and displayed their horsemanship, all being good riders. The eldest was aged forty, and the youngest twenty. They had not all been together for fifteen years. Their mother was present, and they rejoiced up in front of the glorious matron, and saluted her, when

Special Notices.

It is Seldom that we notice anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as Journalists, in recommending to the rub lic Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters for the cure of that most terrible and fatal of all diseases, Fever and Ague. From our own experience with this valuable specific, we can safely say, that for diseases of the above nature, it stands without a rival. Its timely assistance has saved many a fellow-being from a premature grave. Every day we hear of it conquer ne the worst cases of Fever and Ague. To those who are in the least afflicted with any of the complaints above, from an irregularity of the digestive organs nothing can be w ore beneficial than these Bitters. We therefore fully recommend them to the thousands in this State who are suffering the most late se pain, as a certain cure for their ills. Try them and be convinced of their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, every where. nov 2w

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. CLEAVER'S Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Sponaceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States and Manufactured in London. Wholesale Depot 31 and 33 Dey street, New York. oct28 93m2m J. C. ROYSTON, Agt.

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturers' Prices. They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS,
101 Clark street.

A Rare Chance for Employment.—persons requiring a light, agreeable, and respectable employment, by which they can realize from $100 to $30 per w ek, should address, by full particulars, HUTCHINS & CO., 165 Chambers street, New York City. One postage stamp required to prepay answers. oct11 bis-1m

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Larger circular containing information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Bartolus Corinna, N. Y. se14-2m[d]w-s284

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Billious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all kindred and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Price & Co., No. 18 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is entirely free from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the health of action of the Liver, Kidneys, and Skin, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs lmplicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been received by the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. Phillips BROWN, The Great Curer of Consumption, was for several years so sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. The prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. It is equally as safe in cases of Fits as Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this prescription to any person on the receipt of one postage stamp. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin imported. This Gin, distilled in London from aromd Barley, under the surveillance of the Revenue Officers, is acknowledged to be the favorite with all of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it by the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink yet use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, different entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin so offensive to delicate stomachs.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by eminent physicians in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Debility, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate system.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not surpassable to any other, but the best article of the kind in his experience."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of climate, &c.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-five cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN IMPORTED.

Key be had in Chicago, Ill., of PESTON, ROBINSON & BRIRL No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, HYDE & Co., No. 98 South Water street.

WHITING & CO.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
No. 6 Broadway, New York.

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the increasing demands of his patients, Dr. J. F. KEAN, 127 Clark street, has made it necessary to defer his visit to New Orleans, and will remain in Chicago until the first of January, 1859. Himself and assistant, Dr. Ward, may be consulted at his office, 127 Clark street, Female Consultation Room, 3d floor, where he can be found for Eleven Months. Remember the number, 127 Clark street, Chicago. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. se14 1y

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by resolutions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by union depot on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR:
A. F. CROSKEY,
South Water Street, 51.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.
The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms. au24 1y

WHITING & CO, 133 RANDOLPH STREET.
OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Country orders solicited. se14-y936-1y.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers importers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Varnishes,
Webblngs, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, New York
P. WILSON, Cincinnati. WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.
se15-1y J. B. SIDWAY
TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,
BRIDLE FRONTS
Pad Hardware, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blanket ets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS:
238 ..... RANDOLPH-ST. 238
Over Haydon, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store.
se15-1m-1y

PATENT AGENCY.
BOND & COATSWORTH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW,
51 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all legal business, and, in connection with G. W. CASE & CO., Patent Agents and Architects, will procure Patents, file Caveats, draw up Specifications and Assignments, and prosecute Interferences, procuring Re-issues, and all other business appertaining to Patents; and have made arrangements whereby Notes and Accounts can be furnished if desired, for collection in any part of the United States. We will be able to satisfy all parties who may wish patent business or any business connected with the Patent Office. BOND & COATSWORTH.
se15-1m-1y L. L. BOND.

CIGARS! CIGARS!
THIRTY-FIVE CASES OF CIGARS
On hand and for sale at
W. GAYLORD'S, 25 Lasalle street.
se13-1m

COTTON YARN, COTTON WARP, BATS
Manufactured by
Shuttleworth & Hall,
Manufacturers, &c.
No. 27 Lake street, Chicago.
se13-1m

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall supply of Rubber Boots and Shoes, which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates.
se13-1m-1y WHITING & CO.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article ever offered to the public for restoring the hair, preventing it from falling off, and making it grow on bald heads. Sold by all Druggists.

**Dr.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

Monday Evening, Nov. 8, 1858.

We have had another cold stormy day; and can anybody guess when we are to have a change for the better. For the last three weeks the weather has been execrable, and it has required extra courage to keep off the blues. Bright skies would have a most happy effect upon business prospects.

In regard to money matters we have no change to notice. Bank discounts 10 per cent. Exchange 1 per cent. Gold 1@1¼—retailing only in small lots. Street rates 1¼@2 per cent per month.

COMMERCIAL.—There was an active demand for Winter Wheat to-day, and the market advanced 2c, with sales of about 22,000 bushels, at 91,000@1 03 in store for No. 1 Red; and 89@90c for No. 2 Red. Spring Wheat was dull, and declined 1@2c, with sales of about 40,000 bushels at 75@78. for No. 1 Spring in store; 66@67½c for No. 2 Spring; 57c for Rejected; and 57c for "Stumptail," free of storage. The market closed dull, with little or no demand, either for shipment or speculation.

There was quite an active inquiry for Corn, which continues scarce. A cargo of 12,000 bushels was sold early, but the terms were private. Late in the day 2,700 bushels Canal were sold at 63½c afloat; and 57c for No. 1, with 5c storage.

Barley continues dull. Oats quiet. Highwines inactive. Timothy Seed in fair demand at $1.70@1.85.

The Provision market is quiet. Some heavy Mess Pork sold to-day at $15, for to-day's delivery. A city packer sold his winter's Lard at 9½c. Tallow is ½c lower—100 bbls being sold for to-day's delivery at 9c.

The Hog market remains active, with large receipts. Packers are making preparations to commence this week.

Freights remain dull. A vessel takes Wheat to Buffalo at 3c.

The Louisville *Journal* says that the Corn crop has never been so large in Kentucky as the present crop promises to be. It states that there are fields in the blue grass region estimated at 175 bushels to the acre, while fields promising 65 to 80 bushels are quite common.

Johnson & Thompson of Boston, in their circular on Leather of the 1st inst., says:

Rough Leather of the best quality is still in moderate request, but sells at lower figures than quoted last month. The supply is still in excess of the demand, and the tendency, is downward.

Rough Calf Skins are coming forward quite moderately, but the curriers are holding off in the belief that they will shortly be able to buy at less prices, and in the meantime the stock is accumulating and the prices is less firm.

Rough Sheep Skins are not selling at remunerative prices. There is not a large supply in market, but the demand continues small. Finished Leather is still quiet. The stock on hand here, and in New York is not excessive for the season, but the manufacturers show little disposition to purchase freely at present.

Curried Leather is but little enquired for and the stock is accumulating.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, says:

A few Hogs are passing over the blocks to-day, though the weather still continues very unfavorable, and only a quotation or two can be well maintained. There are not many Eastern operators on the ground yet; their movements are, of course, looked to with considerable interest, especially with regard to the qualities of meat in request by them.

Holders of Bone seem to prefer taking the risks of the market rather than realize at present prices, although there is no positive ground for believing that anything will transpire to stimulate the demand. The only feature for corn would seem to indicate a demand for an advance in the prices of Whisky, though the market remains about as on yesterday, with a hope on the part of sellers that it will come back to rates of Wednesday. In grain the market remains quiet.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

Monday Evening, Nov. 8.

FREIGHTS—Brig Young America, wheat to Buffalo at 3c.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales to-day, were 200 bbls choice Spring Extra at $3.75; 50 bbls "Macomb" Red Winter at $4.50, delivered.

WHEAT—Winter—Active and advanced 2c. Sales were: 8,000 in No 1 Red at 91.00 in store; 500 bu do at 90c in store; 6 0 0 bu do in lots at 91.03 in store; 3,000 bu do in lots at private warehouse at 91.05 in store; 1,000 bu do No 2 Red, in lots, at 89c in store; 2,500 bu do, in lots, at 90c in store. Spring—700 bu No 1 at 75c in store; 700 bu do 1 6c in store; 70 bu do at 77c in store; 2 6 0 bu do at 78c in store; 400 bu do Rejected at 57c in store; 1,000 bu do Rejected private sale at 57c in store; 1,000 bu do No 2 at 75c in store; 7,000 bu do, in lots, at 67c in store; 700 bu do at 66½c in store; 700 bu do at 66½c in store; 3 0 0 bu do in lots, at 66c in store; 700 bu rejected at 55c in store; 1,000 bu "stump tail" at 57c, free of storage. Market closing quiet.

CORN—2,700 bu Canal at 63½c afloat; 3,000 bu No 1 in store, with 5c storage; 12,000 bu do on p. c. ear corn in the ground at 60c, per 70 lbs.

OATS—Quiet and nominal at 34@36½c for new crop; 43@46c for old crop.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 40; for No 2, and 60@65c for No 1 in store.

RYE—Nominal at 85@87c in store.

SEED—Quiet. 90 bu Timothy at $1.75 in store; 35 bu do at $1.80 on track; 100 bu choice do at 81 85, sewed up in bags and delivered. Dressed hogs in fair receipt, at 4c. Flax seed nominal at $1.00@1.15.

DRESSED HOGS—Light, 4¢.75@5.00 per 100 lbs; Heavy $5.00@5.25.

MESS PORK—50 bls Heavy City Mess at $ 5.00.

MESS BEEF—Nominal at 9@10 for Mess to Extra Mess.

LARD—Nominal at 9½@9¾c. A city packer sold his winter's rendering at 9½c for prime.

TALLOW—Lower. 100 bbls prime city packer's at 9c.

HIDES—Green 6@6½c; Green salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint 14@16c.

PELTS—November Pelts 50@75c.

BUFFALOES—4@6c per pel.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy scarce and in demand at 16@ 18c; Common do dull at 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh in good demand at 12½c.

POULTRY—Chickens 91.12½@1.30 per doz. / Turkeys 6 @7c per lb.

POTATOES—Choice Mesharnocks 45@55c; common 30 @40c.

APPLES—Green, $2@3.50 per bbl.

SALT—Fine $1.30; Coarse, $1.60.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

Monday Evening, November 6.

The receipts yesterday were—40 cars Hogs and 18 cars cattle.

HOGS—The market remains active and prices are steady. Good hogs are in active demand at 94.2½@4.3?, and light rather duller at 42.90@4.00 per 100 bbls gross. The yards will be well cleaned out—only a few lots remaining unsold.

CATTLE—Both packers and shippers have been out of the market during the past few days, and this has rendered the market rather dull and prices a shade lower. The quality of the stock, however, has been very indifferent. Good cattle are in demand at 2½@3c per lb gross. This cattle $1.50@2 00. Left over about 200 head.

SHEEP—One lot of this sheep sold to-day at $1.50 per head.

SALES AT SHERMAN'S YARDS, NOV. 6.

Seller	Buyer.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
Scranton.	Tuber.	49 Hogs	228	4.80
Brush.	Osborne.	1	300	4.00
War ell.	Tuber.	48	279	4.00
Ford.	Tuber.	64	260	4.00
Girdley.	Hancock.	60	220	4.00
Hague.	Hancock.	37	220	4.00
Parser.	Hancock.	37	220	3.75
Sherman.	Hancock.	37	220	3.75
Evans.	Hancock.	51	240	3.75
Hubbard.	Hancock.	37	220	3.75
Silvest.	Hancock.	36	220	3.60
Mack.	Hancock.	34	200	3.87
Bell & Co.	Hancock.	47	200	3.75
Reed.	Hancock.	47	200	3.75
Evans.	Hancock.	51	240	3.75
Ludwig.	H nock.	63	217	3.50
Cook.	Tuber.	61	240	3.75
Leach.	Tuber.	101	240	4.00
Schenck.	Tuber.	87	240	4.00
Mathews.	Tuber.	87	241	4.10
Foster.	Tuber.	61	240	4.00
Dole.	Hancock.	5	cattle 917	2.25
Livingston.	Hancock.	1	1,000	2.50
Burke.	McClanahan.	42	190	3.00
Burke.	Hirsh.	40	190	3.00
Hubert.	Woodward.	11	100	3.00
Hubert.	Woodward.	11	100	3.25
Thompson.	Robbins.	30	200	3.25

SALES NOV. 7 AND 8.

Yeomans.	Tabor.	114	Hogs	270	4.00
Rose.	Sherman.	1		300	4.00
Preston.	Hancock.	50		232	4.00
Preston.	Hancock.	50		232	4.00
Silver.	Bridges.	41		230	4.00
Hagy.		30		230	4.00
		30		230	4.00
		30		230	4.00
Livingston.	Tabor.	221		230	4.00
Bell.		31		211	3.87 ½
Wood.		46		230	4.00
Wood.		46		230	4.00
Dole.		50		230	4.00
Livingston.	Sargent.	86		230	4.00
Preston.	Hancock.	50	3 Cattle	1,000	2.50
Preston.	Bridges.	41		230	3.75
Preston.		15		1270	2.12½
Champlin.	Hatfield.	44		230	4.00
Farnsworth.	Thomas.	17		1,050	2.75
Farnsworth.	Woodward.	11		1,000	2.75
Hebble-tie.	Carter.	7		1121	2.25
Livingston.	Dodd le.	1		1,000	2.50
Warren.	Cadet.	8		1174	2.25
Livingston.	Dodd le.	1		1,000	2.50
Livingston.	Don. city.	84	Sheep at $1.50 per head.		

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Reported by THOMAS NICHOLS, *expressly for the* CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MICHIGAN SOUTH'N R. R. SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS, CHICAGO, NOV. 8th, 1858.

Stock of all kinds received per week.....1577

Stock received for week, as follows:

" Monday.....	1270 cattle,
" Tuesday.....	3659 hogs.
" Wednesday.....	198 sheep.
" Thursday.....	160 sheep &
" Friday.....	1 horse.
" Saturday.....	1940 hogs.

The Cattle Market was a shade better last week than the week before. The supply was over 1500 head less as was yesterday.

Sales of 170 fair and extra cattle at 2½@3¼c.

Sales of 654 common cattle to dealers and packers at 2½ @3c.

Sales of 68 inferior cattle, to packers, at 91 80@2.

Sales of 710 of all kinds cattle, to packers, net weights. Left over unsold.....150 cattle

The Hog Market was not quite active last week as the week before. The supply was by double that of the week before.

Sales of 6930 hogs at 3 80@4 10 as fatal hogs: 6464 25 for heavy; and 64 20@4 45 for extra heavy hogs.

Received for packers, 1300 hogs contracted. Left unsold in the market 200 hogs.

The supply of sheep is light, with not much demand.

Sales of 30 sheep at 2½@3c per lb. Lambs over, none.

Cows and Calves in good demand and but few coming in. Sales of 10 cows an I calves at 2½@3@ per head for common and fair, and 4½@5 for extra calves. Left unsold, 2 cows.

Left over on the market, 150 head cattle, 200 hogs.

Flour and Grain in Store, Nov. 6, 1858.

Flour, bbls.	3,661	Corn, bu.	51,972
Wheat, bu.	1,000	Oats, bu.	11,000
Corn, bu.	112,000	Barley, bu.	1,000
Oats, bu.	1,000	Rye, bu.	1,000
Barley, bu.	1,000		

Movements of Breadstuffs—Nov. 6.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. bu.	Rye bu.
By R. & M. Cl.	3,000	142	1,500	100		11	120
By Buff. R. R.	1,102	1,104	750	1,102		640	130
By Rock I. R. R.	2,400	700				640	130
By Mich. S. R. R.	1,200		1,200			20	1,747
By C. R. & P. Q.	220	2,200				300	900
By C. & A. R. R.	247	60	108				200
By R. & M.	900	600	600				1,000
Total.....	10,518	37,577	3,058	3,780	160	908	3,613

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—NOV. 6.

To Buffalo.....	300				
To Ogdensburg.....	15,000				
To Other ports.....	11,064				
Total.....	865	29,064			

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Nov. 8.

FLOUR—Dull, and common and inferior grades rule heavy. A demand exists for the better grades. Sales 9,400 bbls, at $3@3.75 for mixed and $3.80@4.75 for superfine state; $4.60@4.70 for extra do; $4@4.35 for common to medium extra western; $4.60@4.65 for common to medium extra western. Market closing dull and tendency downward. Rye Flour at $3.50@4.10.

CORN—Wheat a little better, and some export demand; sales 1000 bu new fall Milwaukee club at 96; 2,000 bu red Genesee at 1 05; 2,500 bu mixed white Southern at 1 08; 500 bu white Kentucky at 91.@. Rye firmer; sales 2,500 bu at 70@71c. Barley heavy; sales 1,000 bu at 75c. Corn heavy and dull at 60 to 62c for 15,000 bu at 59@59½c for mixed, and fair eastern and mixed Southern at 60@61c. Oats dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bu at 35c. Prices nominally unchanged. Beans 2 50@3 00 for common Pi yellow eyes; 3 75@4 00 for Canada. Peas 90c@1 00. Pork steady at 14@15 for state; 16@17 for western.

LARD—More active. Sales at 10½@10¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; sales 1600 bbls; $17.12@17 25 for mess; $14 50 for prime. 15 50@15 75 for clear. Beef unchanged; 100 country prime, 1?@11 for repacked; mess 11 50@13 00 for ex mess. Beef Hams more active; sales 100 bbls; chiefly Western, $15 for prime mess. Mess B of quiet, 19@20. Cut Meats at 9@ sales 40 casks; 7½@8c for shoulders and 10½@11c for hams. Lard firmer; sales 500 bbls at 10½@11 for new and old. Butter—moderate business done. 1,200 bbls for Ohio, 1,000 for Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, 2,000 bbls for Indiana, 700 for Michigan and Wisconsin, 1,000 for Ohio, 1,000 for Indiana, 500